factory discharge of executive duties; years that reflected honor upon his State, his party and himself. Twice did he triumphantly carry the banner of Democracy in this rock-ribbed Republican State to victory, and we ribbed Republican State to victory, and we present him to the Democracy of the Nation as a fit and proper candidate for the presi-dency of the Republic. With a bold and clear enunciation of true Democratic principles, and with Robert E. Pattison as our candidate, we will present a united front to our common foe and win a splendid victory." A scene of wild enthusiasm followed Mr. Given's reference to ex-Governor Pattison as Pennsylvania's candidate for the presidency. The roll call of 454 delegates, of which twenty-six are contested, consumed time. After the announcement of the committees on resolutions, credentials and permanent organization, a recess was taken

A SOUND MONEY PLATFORM After recess Chairman James, of the committee on resolutions, read the platform. It

"We are in favor of a firm, unwavering maintenance of the gold standard. While we favor the most liberal use of silver consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are a solutely opposed to the free coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the government. We believe the interests of the people demand that the earnings of trade, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and especially the wages of labor, should be paid in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world. We are, therefore, unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency and to all evasions and compromises of a question so elosely affecting individual and national

'We heartly indorse the administration of President Cleveland and congratulate the country on the firmness, wisdom and ability shown by him in all matters affecting the interests of the country. We especially com-mend his wise, determined and successful efforts to maintain the national credit, to avert financial and business disturbance and to protect the country's honor.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania presents to the national convention as its unanimous choice for the presidency the name of Robert E. Pattison. Knowing him to be an honest, able, unassuming, fearless, consistent Democrat and in harmony with the highest purposes of his party, we present him for this nomination to the Democracy of the

mocracy of the State, and to the end that the men. At 11 o'clock Chairman Buck called vote and influence of Pennsylvania may be the convention to order. There was no apeffectively heard and felt, the delegates this day chosen are directed to vote as a unit in all matters intrusted to their charge, said action to be determined by the vote of the majority of the delegates.' Mr. Gill in accordance with notices served

in the meeting of the committee, presented a minority report eliminating the unit Grevy spoke at length in favor of the substitute plan, expressing his hearty support of Pattison, but protesting against binding delegates beyond him. Joseph P. McCullen, of Philadelphia, defended the unit rule as the mest effective means of furthering the candidacy of Pattison at Chicago. John T. Lenahan also supported the unit rule annotinging him as a recent convert to that policy. On a viva voce vote the substitute amendment was overwaelmingly defeated. Mr. Gill then called for the yeas and nays, but as there was no immediate second. Chairman Lowrey declared the substitute lost. This decision gave some dissatisfac-tion to the minority, but they did not push their point, and the platform was adopted with a hurrah and a few dissenting voices. The convention then proceeded to the work of preparing its ticket, the result being as

Congressmen at large-John M. Braden, Washington county; Benjamin C. Potts, Delaware county Delegates at lasge-William F. Harrity, Philadelphia; Robert E. Wright, Lehigh; J. Henry Cochran, Lycoming; Charles A. Fagan, Allegheny; Dr. John Todd, Montgom-ery; Benjamin F. Meyers, Dauphin; John S. Rilling, Erie; John T. Lenahan, Luzerne. electors at large-William M. Singerly, Philadelphia: James Denton Hancock, Venango: A. H. Coffroth, Somerset; George W. Guthrie, Pittsburg.

The names of twenty-eight district electors were also read, and all were chosen by action. The fifty-six district delegates to Chicago were also annothiced. When the delegates at large were mentioned. State Chairman Wright referred to the action of the Berks county delegates in the Ninth congressional district conference in insisting on naming both the delegates from the district to the national conven rights of his county of Lehigh. Mr. Wright said if he permitted his election as a delegate at large he would be an accessory to the infustice wrought against his county by force f superior numbers. The convention refused to allow Mr. Wright to withdraw and elected him unanimously, along with the others. The convention then adjourned.

Pattison at Denver.

DENVER, Col., April 29.-Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, who was put forward to-day by the Democrats of that State as a candidate for the presidency, arrived in Denver to-day from a tour through the Black Hills, with a party of Pennsylvanians. He said he had been aware of a movement in Pennsylvania with a view to his indorsement, but he did not now in advance that it was the intention to give him such an indorsement. He said he stood on the platform adopted by the Pennsylvania convention, but he could not say what steps he would take if the Democratic national convention should declare for free coinage of silver at 16 to 11

FOR FREE SILVER.

Mississippi Democrats Red Hot for 16-to-1 Dollars.

JACKSON, Miss., April 29.-The Democrats of Mississippi, in State convention toganizing the convention Temporary Chairman Muldrow declared there should be no uncertainty as to the declarations of the party. Mississippi was the rightful leader of the Democratic party of the Nation. No State had a better right to urge its principles before the convention at Chicago. She should declare for a tariff for revenue only, and for free colnage of silver. It was a regrettable fact that the Democracy was di-

Democrats of Mississippi The temporary organization was made permanent. The committee on credentials reported in favor of seating both delegations from Harrison county, and to divide the vote between them. Chairman Money, for the platform committee, submitted the following as the platform of the party in Mississippi: "Resolved. That we favor the free and un-mited coinage, of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or co-operation of any other nation, and we hereby instruct our delegates to the national Democratic convention to be held in Chicago in July next in favor of a platform embodying these principles. And we further instruct said delegates to vote for no man for President or Vole President who is not y and unequivocally in favor of the prin-les above expressed.

Resolved. That the delegates to the nastructed to vote as a unit on all questions. A resolution by Mr. Chapman, of Sun-flower, was adopted, declaring it the sense of the convention that Mississippi should be represented by Congressmen and Senators pted to-day. Mr. McLean, of Grenada county, sent up a resolution to instruct the delegates to Chicago to present the name of Hon. E. C. Walthall for the vice presidency.

and it was adopted.

The district delegates were then announced. The following were elected delegates at large to the Chicago convention: A. J. McLaurin, H. D. Money, E. C. Walt-hall, J. H. George and R. H. Henry. The five will cast the four votes to which the

Nebraska Administrationists. LINCOLN, Neb., April 29 .- The State convention of administration Democrats was held this afternoon. Euclid Martin, chairman of the State committee, called the convention to order. Of the representation to which the convention was entitled (623) fully 600 were in their seats when Chairman Martin rapped for order, Mr. W. D. McHugh, of Douglas county, was made temporary chair-man. Mr. McHugh said the assemblage before him represented the Democratic party of the State, and others were simply a lot of ists masquerading as Democrats. The by acclamation: Tobias Castor, Lan-William A. Paxton, Douglas; D. W. Gage; Charles G. Ryan, Hail. District as were also chosen. The resolutions thy denounce the A. P. A. One favors

Free coinage is denounced and the free-silver Democrats of the State termed "Popu-

Tennessee Probib!tionists. NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 29. - About a hundred delegates attended the Prohibition convention to-day. Rev. D. C. Kelley presided as permanent chairman; Josephus Hopwood was nominated for Governor by acclamation. Eighteen delegates to the national convention at Pittsburg were elected, but no presidential electors were selected. The platform declares against the liquor power, for national organization of Prohibitionists, for woman suffrage, more money for schools, a graduated income tax, local option for cities and a State constitutional convention. A resolution declaring for free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 Sherwood, of Breedsville, and John L. Yost, to 1 was defeated. The convention was in session until late in the afternoon. Mr. Hep-McKinley. vention. A resolution declaring for free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 session until late in the afternoon. Mr. Hop-wood, the nominee, is president of Milligen College, in East Tennessee, and is Well known as an educator throughout the State.

CULLOM OR M'KINLEY?

(Concluded from First Page.) This latter action was the result of a compromise by the Reed men, whose desire for a declaration for their man was met by a prediction of McKinley men that in such an event the platform would surely declare for McKinley first, last and all the time, to orestall any convention instructions. During the height of the excitement a resolution offered to allow the delegates freedom of choice was tabled. Following the election of delegates, whose

names are given above, several addresses were made, among the speakers being Sena-tor Thurston, of Nebraska, who referred in eloquent terms to Major McKinley, and who was warmly applauded.
The Second congressional district Republican convention to-day selected as national delegates J. W. Brook, of Montpelier, and V. I. Spear, of Braintree. The delegates were not instructed.

SPLIT IN GEORGIA.

Sensational Scenes in the Republican State Convention. ATLANTA, Ga., April 29 .- The Republican State convention summoned to assemble in Capitol at 10 o'clock this morning was not | pears to confirm a dispatch from Pretoria, called to order until 11 o'clock. The delay hall. A. E. Buck, chairman of the State were put in as evidence during the trials himself. A party of Reed delegates who were unprovided with tickets gathered at Chartered South Africa Company with the the door and forced their way in with Johannesburg reform leaders and Dr. Jameshouts of triumph. Then followed a scene "Confident that this declaration of principles and of our choice for the presidency represent the sentiments of the united Depointment of a committee on credentials, but the secretary read the list of delegates, as agreed on by the State executive committee. This done, a surprise was sprung by W. A. Pledger, leader of the Reed forces, rising and nominating A. E. Buck, the chief McKinley champion, as temporary chairman. Pledger explained that he did this as a preliminary to a peaceful convention. He and Colonel Buck, he explained, had gotten together and concluded that there was something higher than factional triumph. Colonel Buck was thereupon chosen chairman by ac-Four delegates at large were placed in

nomination, namely, A. E. Buck, H. L. Johnson, H. A. Rucker and J. A. Deveaux. The negroes wanted R. R. Wright as one of the ielegates at large and they created a tumuli as they pushed toward the speaker's stand. As soon as the uproar began Colonel Buck yielded the gavel to Walter Johnson and retired. The negroes swarmed about Mr. Johnson and shouted hoarsely in his ear as they shook their fists in his face. R. R. Wright asked for the roll call. The police were called forward and cleared the speaker's stand, but the tumult continued, and as soon as the bluecoats disappeared the mob surged again about the chair and Mr. Wright again mounted the stand. Chairman ohnson caught him by the leg and tried to pull him down. He was about to fall and threw his hand back to steady himself. It caught in the chairman's collar. Ten or more black hands shot out from in front of the stand and pulled Wright to his feet and he resumed his speech while the chairman tried to free himself. The stand was partially cleared again and the chair received a motion to elect the four delegates named, put the motion and declared it carried. He then left the stand.

Suddenly a portly man forced an opening between the negroes, snatched the gavel and n a very excited manner called the convention to order. Then, in the midst of the din, he nominated Rev. K. Love for chairman of a new convention. Love was declared elected. He made a speech, but on account of the noise it was heard only by those within six feet of him. It was decided to call the roll for the purpose of electing Wright in place of Johnson. A list of counties was obtained and a man started with it to the stand, when he was attacked by one of Pledger's followers and, after a spirited fight, the roll was stuffed into the pocket of P.cdger's man and he disappeared in the crowd. No other list of counties could be found, so a committee was appointed, one from each congressional district, to nominate four delegates from the State at large. Another committee was appointed to report a platform and then the delegates, who had howled hemselves tired, lapsed into quiet to wait for the report of the committees. The committee on selecting delegates followed the lead of the convention and split. On returning, this committee presented two sets of delegates, one made up of A. E. Buck, R. R. Wright, J. Prather and K. Deveaux. The other was made up of Josiah Gordon and J. E. Herrington. The bolting convention finally adjourned at 4:15 p. m., having indorsed Buck and Johnson, two of the delegates named by the regular convention, and elected R. R. Wright and J. E. Herrington as contesting delegates. The regular convention reconvened at

o'clock to-night and after adopting a plat-form reaffirming the principles of the Re-publican party, adjourned sine die. The inancial plank declared strongly for sound day, decided in favor of free coinage. The convention was a strong one, there being H. A. Rucker and H. L. Johnson. The first demand for an advance in wages was refused, but they have thrown about 700 diggers idle. The strike is not sanctioned by the miners' district officers and every hot fights over contested delegations. In or- three are pledged to McKinley. Johnson is understood to favor Reed.

FUSION IN ALABAMA.

Republicans and Populists Agree to Co-Operate.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. April 29 .- The Mc-Kinley convention remained in session all night. Up to 1 a. m. there seemed to be a settled determination to nominate a straightout sound-money Republican ticket. vided on this paramount question of money; The Populists had coquetted with the Mcthe convention should send free silver men | Kinleyites and received the "marble heart," only to the Chicago convention, who would but the Populists were persistent, and about voice the sentiment of nine-tenths of the 1:30 o'clock this morning they came tapping at the door again for co-operation and fusion. This brought up a discussion of the subject, which lasted until daylight this morning, at which time the wearied Mc-Kinley delegates, many of whom were wakened from their slumbers to vote, agreed to co-operate with the Alabama Populists in State matters if the Populists would nominate J. W. Smith, of Birmingham, for Attorney-general and L. F. Grimmett, of Macon, for Secretary of State. This was agreed to by the conference committee of both conventions, and about 5 a. m., after being in session thirteen hours without food, the McKinley convention adjourned

the Populist State convention for five solid hours before they would finally agree to the nomination of two candidates suggested by the McKinley convention, and just before the job was completed two Republicans, members of the warring faction, who were spectators, became involved in a quarrel and two guns flashed, causing some of the Populist delegates to hunt cover. The fallure of the Mc-Kinley faction to put out a sound-money State ticket is a disappointment to many sound-money Republicans.

ARIZONA REPUBLICANS.

Stoddard Faction in Control of the

State Convention. PHOENIX, Ariz., April 29.-Warring factions have held the Territorial Republican convention at a standstill all day, the question being on the organization and the admission of sixty-two contesting delegates from the three main counties of the Territory. This evening, in order to avoid a bolt, it was agreed to admit all contestants, giving them but half a vote per individual. The convention then organized with 174 members, with F. M. Zuck, of Navajo county, as temporary chairman. A night session is being held with little result and will continue to-morrow. What is known as the Stoddard wing, in opposition to the McKin-ley wing, has control. They assert, however, of the Ohioan and it is probable that the platform, if not the instructions, will indorse him. The money plank will probably be strongly in favor of silver. The dele-gates are already named in caucus. These will be: J. F. Mahoney, Ralph Cameron. William Christy, F. L. Stoddard, Burt Dun-

ap and J. A. Zabriskie. All give their first choice as McKinley, though Christy is popularly considered for Allison.

For Major McKinley. SAGINAW, Mich., April 29 .- The Eighth district Republican convention to elect delegates to the national convention held here to-day elected General O. L. Spalling St. Johns, and Theron Watwood, Caro, as dele-gates; George W. Whill, Saginaw, and Otto Sprague, Owosso, alternates. A resolution was unanimously adopted instructing delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of McKinley.

NILES, Mich., April 29.-The Fourth district Republican convention to-day elected Frank Waite, of Sturgls, and R. V. Measer, of Hastings, delegates to the national Re-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. The Burdens Identify Their Stolen

Jewelry in London. LONDON, April 29.-Townsend Burden, of New York, with his wife and daughter, and Mr. Lindsey, their attorney, arrived at Long's Hotel to-night, having come from the United States to claim the jewels which had been stolen from their home in East Twenty-sixth street, New York, on the night of Dec. 27 last. The party called on Detective Inspector Froest, who arrested William Robert Dunlop, a butler, and William Turner, a footman, who had been in the employ of Mr. Burden in December last, when his wife's jewels, valued at \$58,000, were stolen. wife's jewels, valued at \$58,000, were stolen.

Mrs. Burden was in a pleasurable state of excitement to-night at the near prospect of a solution of her doubts as to whether the jewelry had actually been recovered. She was speedily convinced of her good fortune, when Inspector Froest produced the list of the articles recovered from the persons of Dunlop and Turner and from hiding places in their lodgings. The list proved a correct description in every detail of the missing jewels.

Incriminating Telegrams. LONDON, April 30, 5 a. m.-At this hour a short installment of a long message from the House of Representatives of the State | Pretoria has been received here which appublished in the Paris Temps of yesterday, was caused by a row over admission to the which was to the effect that telegrams committee, took a position at the doors and of the reformers which, from a cipher disadmitted only those having tickets signed by covered in Dr. Jameson's baggage after the fight at Doornkoop and the surrender son. They also prove that the Chartered London Times had cabled to the Cape to the effect that delay in the Jameson affair would be imprudent. The Times of to-day flatly denies the latter assertion. The Prethat the documents in possession of the government of the Transvaal compromise notable personages and the officers in charge of the English army.

The Volksraad, of the Orange Free State, has adopted the report of the armament commission for an increase of the artillery and also for the purchase of four million

rounds of ammunitie Green Book on Abyssinia. ROME, April 29.-Green books which have been issued show that Italy, in the peace negotiations with King Menelek, of Abyssinia, stipulates that if Italy renounced her protectorate over Abyssinia it should not be replaced by that of any other power. General Baldissera was instructed to hold Kassala until the autumn, when the final decision was to be taken, unless the city was in great peril, when it could be evacuated.

Serious Drought in Spain. MADRID, April 29 .- A meeting of the Cabnet was held to-day to consider the serious conditions in Spain due to drought, which has almost destroyed the cereal crops. The Cabinet decided to enter upon the organiza-tion of relief works. Unless there is rain before the middle of May the loss from the drought will amount to £36,000,000 (\$180,000,000.)
The Cabinet is considering the advisability of abolishing the duties on foreign corn.

The Cznrewitch Growing Worse. ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.-Dispatches received here from Nice to-day say that the health of the Czarewitch, which has been precarious for a long time past, has taken a sudden turn for the worse. Great anxiety s felt here.

Cable Notes. A commercial modus vivendi between Argentina and Brazil has been concluded. Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice started from Nice for Cherbourg yesterday on their way to England. MM. Boucher and Turel have accepted, re-

spectively, the portfolios of Commerce and Public Works in the Meline Cabinet. This completes the new French Ministry. Emperor William will receive the new United States embassador to Germany, Mr. Edwin F. Uhl, in audience on Sunday next, on which occasion Mr. Unl is supposed to formally present his credentials, and Mr. John B. Jackson will cease to be the United States charge d'affaires, resuming his ordi-nary rank of first secretary of the United States embassy.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

Philadelphia Street-Car Employes Ordered Out This Morning.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.-A general strike on the lines of the Union Traction Company has been ordered, to take effect at 4 o'clock this morning. The national board has given its consent.

Strike of Drivers. PITTSBURG, April 29.-A strike of drivers in the Toms run district, near Carnegie, Not more than forty men quit work because their demand for an advance in wages was effort is being made by them to effect a set-

SCOURGED BY FIRE.

(Concluded from Fourth Page.) Webber, of the fire and police board of Denver, that firemen and policemen were not

A special policeman shot and killed a man found carrying away valuables from a burn-ing building. There is not a building left standing in the business section of the city. Only a few residences on the outskirts remain and thousands are homeless.

The Times, Journal and Prospector offices were all burned down, leaving Cripple Creek without a newspaper.

8:20 p. m.—The Cripple Creek fire has broken out afresh, and is now extending to West Cripple Creek, and it is feared that this suburb will be entirely wiped out. The greatest confusion prevails. Free fights are the rule, and nobody knows what will happen before morning.

Thinks It Was Incendiary.

DENVER, Col., April 29 .- T. J. Moynahan, owner of the Portland Hotel, in which the fire at Cripple Creek originated, yesterday called at the office of Superintendent Walpole, of the State Insurance Department in this city, and made a statement, which in the light of to-day's events, is regarded as tending to show that the fire was of incendiary origin. Mr. Moynahan sated that \$6,000 insurance was carried on one-half of the furniture and that the furniture cost but \$800. Mr. Moynahan came to Denver to have the insurance canceled. He says that an attempt was made to burn the hotel last Saturday. The lease of the hotel to Benjamin Brewer expires May 1. The hotel cost Mr. Moynahan \$3,800, and the insurance carried on the building was \$2,000. Mr. Walpole is investigating the charges preferred by Mr. Moynahan. Mr. Moynahan to-day stated that he had called on the Underwriters' Association and made similar statenents to those made at the insurance commissioners' office. He believes that the fire was set by some one in the hotel.

All the tents and cooking utensils at the State armory were procured and sent Cripple Creek on to-night's train. W. Hoover and Secretary Jackson, of the Chamber of Commerce, were dispatched to the camp as a committee to ascertain the needs of the people in this emergency. Many business men of Denver also left for Crippl Creek to-night supplied with funds and pre-pared to ameliorate the distress existing

among the homeless people. \$210,000 Loss at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, April 29.-The six-story

brick building of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics was destroyed by fire to-night. The building was over thirty years old, and was valued at about \$60,000; insured. The first four floors were occupied by the storage warehouse of Samuel Rosenbaum, whose loss will reach \$150,000, with small insurance. Several lodges were in session in upper floors when the fire started, but all the members escaped in safety.

RAPE OF A KINGDOM

BRITAIN'S TREACHERY AND THEF OF FAIR MATABELELAND.

How Lobengula Was Tricked and Hi People Mown Down by Machine Guns-Ancient Gold Mines.

San Francisco Chronicle. Any day, now, we may hear by telegraph that the Matabeles have stormed Buluwayo and put to death the 2,000 or 3,000 whites who inhabit that city. The interest which a few weeks ago attached to Johannesburg is now South African republic, but whether the English invaders of the region, which the South

North and west of the South African republic lies a tract of land extending from the Zambezi to the Shasha, and spreading from the Portuguese possessions on the east to German Damara land on the west. Most of this land is fertile and well watered. It embraces the territory occupied by the Bechuanas, Mashonas and the Matabeles. In 1888 it was declared to be under British influence and placed under the control of the South African Company. Of the native tribes which the African company found in possession, the Bechuanas and the Mashonas were practically noncombatants, and accepted British sway without a murmur. But the Matabeles were fighters from the word

were driven out of their country by the English from Cape Colony. They emigrated to came a flerce, warlike, predatory nation. They conquered homes for themselves from the wild Bechuanas and established a military empire, whose hand was against every man. Under their King, Moseli Katze, the original Zulus became an aristocracy; the young Bechuanas and Mashonas who were taken in war were trained to be soldiers and to fight under command of Matabele of-ficers; the original natives of the conquered country were reduced to the position of servants. The system appeared to have been borrowed from Sparta, and, in some of its features, it calls to memory the institutions of the Iroquois.

An allotment of land v

family and was cultivated by the women. On this land they raised grain, crops, cattle, sheep and goats. The men deemed all pursuits but warfare degrading. Their lives were spent in raiding their neighbors; after each victory the children alone among the prisoners were spared—the boys to become soldiers, the girls to be the wives of the victors. For half a century the Matabeles have borne the reputation of being the bravest and fiercest nation in southern Africa. Dr. Moffatt, who, by the advice of Dr. Livingstone, attempted to establish a Christian mission among them, was compelled to abandon it; he declared that the Matabeles were too irreclaimably feroclous to be Chris-

MATABELE WOMEN PRETTY. Dr. Emil Holub, the famous German ex-

plorer, visited Matabeleiand twenty-five years ago. He says that the Matabele nation were then the most powerful of all the nations of South Africa; that their territory was over 300 miles long and from 250 to 300 miles wide, and that it included some fine gold mines on the Tati. The King's capital was Buluwayo, the place which is now threatened. It was the headquarters of an army whose strength has been variously stated, but must have amounted to several thousand men, all well armed with rifles. As stated above, the business of the Mata-beles was fighting and slave hunting. They were as much hated and dreaded by the Mashonas and Bechuanas as the Arab slave Mashonas and Bechuanas as the Arab slave hunters are hated by the people of Central Africa. The Doctor describes the men as athletic and well formed. The women bore a high repute for beauty. He was unable to see them, but a native of whom he inquired informed him that they "were not handsome, as they wore no aprons and were not tattoed." One of the causes of the present uprising is said to be the outrages of English settlers upon Matabele girls.

The first King of the Matabeles, Moseli Katze, is described as a very tiger among men. Among the tribes which he conquered was one called the Manansas. The chief vainly tried to negotiate a settlement. Moseli Katze beguiled him into his courtyard, pierced him with assegais, tore out his heart, pressed it to the still quivering lips and shrieked: "You had two hearts:

one was false, and you shall eat it."
In 1891, Lord Randolph Churchill visited
South Africa and "trekked" all over the
region called Zambezia. He was aware of the power and ferocity of the Matabeles, but the officers of the company persuaded him that they contemplated a migration north-ward across the Zambezi in quest of new worlds to conquer. Perhaps he might have arrived at more accurate conclusions if he had seen them in the flesh. In the fullness of time King Moseli Katze died and was succeeded by his son, Lobengula, a man of less sagacity than military skill. He cut down his army to 15,000 men, but they were splendidly armed and drilled. Having thus assured his supremacy over the valleys of the Zambezi and Limpopo, he allowed himself to be tricked in negotiating with his neighbors over territory, and they got the better of him. A man named Rudd, acting for Sir Cecil Rhodes and his asso-ciates, obtained from Lobengula a concession granting him exclusive rights of mining in all parts of his dominions except the Tati fistrict, in consideration of an annual rental of \$6,000 and a present of 1,000 Martini rifles. 100,000 rounds of ammunition and a gunboat. The territory covere by the concession embraced several camps which are now believed to be as rich as Johannesburg. Small as the consideration was, when the news of the concession reached England it was resolved to cheat the African King. Flaws we're discovered in the grant, and on the ground that only two of his indunas or chiefs had signed it, instead of the full body, he was advised to repudiate it. He did so, and the British Parliament forthwith chartered the South African Company with absolute control over a territory embraced in a socalled British protectorate, including the dominions of King Lobengula. With a stroke of the pen, without the shadow of a pretext, without a war or a shot fired in anger, the King was stripped of his country and the kingdom of Matabeleland was effaced from

LOBENGULA AMAZED.

Lobengula was paralyzed with astonishment, and for a long time did not know how to act. The African Company threw into this country small detachments of armed settlers, who advanced stealthly that for a twelvementh or more the Mataalong the river courses, fortifying as they | beles have been starving. An officer of the went. The King heard of their advance with indignation. "Why," said he, "do the been captured. Thus, though the country is company's people steal in like thieves if. as they say, I have given them the country?" The Englishmen pushed on, nevertheless, and planted a mining camp on the flank of Mount Hampden, which was covered by a fort known as Fort Salisbury. It had no sooner been established than news came that richer reefs had been found by rospectors near Buluwayo, and Camp Hampden was deserted by some of the min-ers for the town which Lobengula occupied. Nothing but the most stringent or-ders from the King prevented the extermination of the miners by his young warriors. They remained perfectly still and watched the spoliation of their country by It had, however, become evident to the directors of the South African Company that the occupation of Mount Hampden was

not going to defray the expense of the invasion of Matabeleland. The ores of that camp barely paid for working, and the African company was in straits. It was plain that it must find richer fields of operation. Those fields were to be found at or near Buluwayo, and they could only be ob-tained by war. It was then that Dr. Jameson first came to the front. He represented the company at Fort Salisbury. A dispute arose about thefts of cattle, and King Lobengula punished the thieves with severand ordered the royal force home, giving them an hour to depart. As they rode homeward a body of Bechuana police overtook them, and by Jameson's orders slaugtered them all. Lobengula knew what this meant; he notified his braves to preparfor war. But the African company had laid their plans of campaign long before, and

were prepared to carry them out with mathematical precision. Negotiations were opened with the King. and he was assured that no one had any design against his dominions. In the mean-time three columns of the company's troops invaded Matabeleland from three different points. Lobengula was invited to send envoys to meet Colonel Gould-Adams at Tatt. He sent three chiefs, who found the place occupied by a column of Bechuana police. Before they could open the negotiations

two men were shot dead and the third made a close prisoner. Lobengula dis-patched two more envoys, who met the same fate. These murders were justified by Sir Henry Lash and Lord Ripon on the pretext that it was necessary to prevent the King from learning of the British advance. In a few days Lobengula's own kraal was surrounded and two other commanding strategical positions were occupied. Then war was declared.

THE OVERTHROW OF THE KING. Lobengula seems to have taken the field with no larger force than five thousand men. These fought, however, with a daring and fortitude which would have done credit to any troops. But they could not hold their own against the Maxim and other machine guns, with which the company's troops were amply supplied, and, as a matter of fact, they were outnumbered by the invading force. The Chartered Company transferred to the valley of the Limpopo; the offered every volunteer six thousand acres question of the hour is not whether Great of land, twenty mining claims and his Britain will retain her suzerainty over the share of loot. This attracted to the English standard all the men who were footloose throughout Cape Colony. Three battles were fought in rapid succession, the Mata-African Company calls Zambezia, will not beles being in every case the assailants. In every instance they were repelled by the machine guns. At last, in November, 1893, Lobengula evacuated Buluwayo, taking with him his wives and children. in his capital city two English traders, Fairbairn and Usher, over whom he set a guard to protect them from attacks by his

A strong force of the company's troops took the field in the hope of capturing the King, whose "spoor" they easily found. But instead of capturing his Majesty, they were very nearly caught themselves; they lost many men and all their supplies, and had to fall back on Buluwayo, eating their horses by the way. But it was evident to Lobengula that the game was lost. He retreated with a remnant of his army to the edge of the fly belt in the Zambezi valley; and there, in January, 1894, he died of fever. After his death, resistance practically ceased for a time.

A British officer who accompanied the The founders of the tribe were Zulus, who of the barbarities of the war. He said that the company was bent on destroying the Matabele nation in order to seize its country, and that the filibusters comprising its the valleys north of the Limpopo and be- army thought of nothing but making their loot greater by killing as many as possible. "No prisoners were taken in battle; no quara ter given; the wounded who were left on the battlefield after the terrible execution of the Maxim shells were despatched if they moved and left to die if they were helpless. When risoners were taken in order to obtain from them information regarding the enemy, it was the practice to kill them after what was wanted was got out of them." It is perhaps no wonder that the survivors of the Matabeles should thirst for vengeance now that the company's army has been disbanded and that the capital of their nation is

The country for which they are contending bids fair to be not only interesting as one of the great goldfields of the world, but marvelous museum of antiquities. There is reason to believe that this very country which the English are now seizing was one source and probably the leading source of the gold which in prehistoric times was so abundant in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Pal-estine. The records state that the gold came from Arabia. But there is no gold in Arabia, and there never was any. The geological for-mation forbids the existence of gold mines or placers in that peninsula. Whereas there is—and there probably always was—an inex-haustible supply of gold in the conglomerate reefs between the Zambezi and the Limpopo Southern Africa.

ANCIENT GOLD MINES. That the gold mines which the miners of Great Britain and Australia are now working were worked in remote antiquity is proved by the discovery of shafts, not deep, but accurately placed on the reefs throughout Matabeleland - shafts which time has filled with debris, in which ironwood and baobab trees have sunk their roots. These trees require many centuries - some have said thousand of years-to reach the maturity in which we now see them,

Struck by scraps of information which reached him through the reports of African prospectors, J. Theodore Bent visited Mashonaland and Matabeleland in 1892 to excavate and explore. The results of his travels are instructive and striking. Not tar from one of the new gold camps is a place named Zimbabwe, in the neghborhood of which are ruins which tell a curious story. They evidently formed part of circular o elliptical edifices, which were constructed of small blocks of granite and faced to the

Whether Mashonaland and the Matabele country were the "Land of Ophir" we have as yet no means of determining. According to the Bible and other ancient chronicles, that land was in Arabia. We know that it could not have been there, and that it might have been in the country adjacent to the Zambezi and the Limpopo.

And, again, what was the race which opened the gold mines of South Africa and loaded the ships of Tyre and Arabia with the precious ore? It can hardly have been a race cognate to the present Matabeles or the Bechuanas or the Mashonas, because ob-jects of art are found in the Zimbabwe ruins which such races are incapable of creating. Mr. Bent found vases and bowls with en-gravings on them; objects used in the phallic worship; statuettes of birds and beasts; weapons of all kinds in gold, copper and iron. No modern South African could de-sign such objects, and it is contrary to historical experience to suppose that a race once possessed of artistic ingenuity ever loses it. Don Antonio da Costa, who was once Governor of Goa, gave expression to a theory on the subject in a dispatch to the

King. He said: "There is in the interior of this country a tower or edifice of worked masonry which appears evidently to be not the work of the black natives of the country, but of some powerful and political nation like the Greeks or Romans, or Persians or Hebrews, and they say that in the edifice there is an inscription of unknown letters. If that inscription could be read the question whether this land is the land of Ophir would be

Theories of this kind and vague rumors bout King Solomon's mines and the palace of the Queen of Sheba had something to do with the migration of the Boers across the twice in the saloon. Vaal and the foundation of the South African republic. A douche of cold water was thrown heavy. This was Sunday morning. Monday on them in 1871 when one of the most evening, "Dot" said, he lifted it again when learned of all learned Germans, Prof. Karl Manch, visited Zimbabwe and gave to the world the results of his studies of that interesting spot. He said a ruin on the top of the hill of Zimbabwe was a copy of King omon's temple on Mount Moriah, and that the lower ruins were the remains of a palace inhabited by the Queen of Sheba. This had a tendency to check the ardor of African archaeologists.

THE SITUATION TO-DAY. The present danger mainly arises from the desperate straits to which the Matabeles have been reduced. When old Lobengula died the army of the African company destroyed all the native kraals, even digging into the ground with assegais to unearth the store of grain which the natives had buried in pots for their winter consumption. company's army stated that 30,000 cattle had eminently suited for agricultural purposes and well wooded and watered, the people who lately occupied it find it hard to make

it support them. the Boers and the English has not been thrown away upon the native Africans. Time was when an African's idea of a genne devil was a Boer. But sirce the Mata bele war it has seemed to him that the Englishman has improved upon the Boer in diabolical attributes. Nor is Oom Paul unwilling to encourage this impression. It is rumored that the Matabeles have lately received secret supplies of arms and ammuniand from the Orange Free State. Again, the English have always regarded the Bechuaras as their friends and King Khama as their stout ally. Late letters from Cape Town state that King Khama's actions are very suspicious, and that the Bechuana con-stabulary, which constitutes the most formidable body in the company's army, shows signs of disaffection. There is always a danger of subjugated races going with their people—just as the Saxons did at the battle of Leipsic. If the Bechuanas should join hands with the Matabeles the sooner the South African Company evacuated Buluways and went into liquidation the better for its stockholders and troops.

Labouchere told Parnament that the inthe war unjustifiable, and though he was laughed down with the old cries of Cassardra, it would not be extraordinary if the events of the next few days should show that he understood the situation better than Lord Salisbury's friends.

Nonunionists Attacked by Strikers. CLEVELAND, O., April 29.-The first ood of the cloak makers' strike was shed ortly after noon to-day. Four hundred trikers attacked several nonunion men and handled them very roughly. Patrol wagons with a large deall of officers were summoned and the men finally rescued. Three men were badly injured.

Jumped Into a Cellar. man giving the name of James Burk sed into the cellar of the new building

being erected on South Illinois street, below Georgia, about 1:30 this morning. He was pulled out by the police considerably bruised. He was thought to be either drunk or de-

JACKSON WILL TESTIFY.

(Concluded from First Page.) question more plain. What amount of blood would be the usual flow from a body decap-itated in life; would three pints be much or "I should judge that about five pints would be the usual flow in such a case." "How long after death can the blood be

kept in a liquid state?"

"The blood coagulates as the body cools."

"Isn't coagulation suspended in some cases as long as eight or ten hours?"

"I think so."

"Give some of the causes that lead to such "Well, I know of nothing except when the body is kept warm.' "Do you mean to say that a body keeps warm for eight or ten hours after death?" Yes, after a sudden death. "In some cases hasn't it been known for bodies to keep warm for twelve or fifteen

"I expect so "Wouldn't clothing on the body keep is warm longer than no clothing?" "Yes, I think so." "Would not the fact that the person was strong and healthy have some effect on keeping the body warm for a longer time

and thus suspend coagulation longer?"
"I think so; yes."
Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION. Closing Testimony on the Part of the Prosecution.

Every seat in the court room was taken when Sheriff Plummer called the afternoon session to order. There were probably more ladies in the audience than ever before in the history of the trial, while the male portion of the spectators were mostly young men. Dr. Freeman was recalled and Colonel Crawford continued his question-

"Are you able to give any reason for suspension of coagulation, Doctor?" "The body being saturated with carbolic acid, I think, would suspend coagulation." "In case of sudden death is the heart found empty or full?"

"As a rule it is found empty."
"What is the purpose of the action of the "To circulate the blood throughout th "How long may the heart continue to beat after the cutting of a person's throat or severing of a head "It will beat until the vessels are ex hausted of blood." "Wouldn't the same thing take place in sudden deaths from other causes?"

"Hasn't the heart a life of its own, independent of the nerve and brain?" "No, not entirely. "Would pregnancy of five months keep up warmin in the body?

"I don't know why it should. "Isn't it frequent for dead bodies to bleed a day or so after death?" I don't think so. "Did you ever hear of cases where the

blood from a dead body ran through the cof-fin where the body was?" "No; I can't say that I have." "Suppose a person had been killed by a bullet shot in the head and the head decapitated while the body was yet warm, wouldn't the appearance be the same as that of the body described to you this morning?"
"No, not exactly. There would be no con-

"Isn't it a fact that the passing away of rigor mortis permits the flow of blood?" "In case of decapitation, the heart still acting, wouldn't the arteries leading to the other parts of the body carry the blood to those parts as well as toward the head?" "How long does it take the blood to make the circuit of the body?" "I don't think I remember exactly?"

"What's the effect of cocaine? "The general effect is that it paralyzes. It may produce convulsions. It stimulating effect." "What action has it on the heart?"

"A stimulating effect. "What would be the effect of administering chloroform after cocaine had been ad-"I think it would prevent the effect of th chloroform on the nerve centers, the co-WOULD HASTEN DEATH.

"The effect, then, of both cocaine and chloroform administered together or about the same time would be to cause death quicker than if just the chloroform had been administered?" "Yes, sir."

Colonel Crawford said he was through with the witness, and attorney Hayes asked: "Might there be suspended respiration caused by the effect of cocaine and chloro-"Yes, sir."

Would a person in that condition be dead?" pose a person was in that condition would riding out in the open air revive the "How long will the heart beat after the

head is entirely amputated?" "I think it will stop almost immediately, but not immediately."
"Could the condition of the neck, the picture of which you saw this morning, be brought about by embalming or the string about the neck?" "No; I think not." Attorney Crawford has so often men-tioned chloroform in cross-examining med-

ical witnesses as to cause comment, and the use of the drug, it is thought, will appear in Scott Jackson's story, if he is placed upon the stand.

"Dot" Legner was put on the stand. He is a son of John Legner, who kept the saloon opposite Scott Jackson's boarding house on Ninth street. He laughed when he looked around, and identified Scott Jackson. Legner identified the blood-stained value.

lise as the one which Scott Jackson left The first time it was left there it sweeping out. He expected it to be heavy, but it was light. It weighed two pounds the first time he lifted it. Electrician George W. Davis, of Cincinnati, was introduced. Judge Helm said: "The evidence of this witness is merely to strength en some testimony about the sensitive cell. I shall let this witness testify; but I want to say to the prosecution that they have exam-

ned seventy witnesses. There must be some end to this case." "It makes no difference whether we have examined seventy or 170 witnesses," said Col. Davis said he heard the conversation in the "fly" cell, although he did not know either of the men, but he heard them talk-ing. Attorney Crawford objected to the witness giving his evidence, but he was overruled. It only corroborated what has already been given. The last witness, and the one who was kept on the stand longest, was Col. Phil

eitsch, superintendent of the Cincinnati police. His testimony was contested at every point and much of it was ruled out as inadmissible. What was accepted as competent has all been included in the story of the case during the week following the murder of Pearl Bryan. The court excluded everything of this testimony as to what Walling sald in the presence of Jackson, which Jackson did not admit. That excluded all testimony of this class by Mayor Caldwell as well as by Colone Detisch. The Colonel's testimony was accepted as to Jackson's alarm when arrested and his exclamation, "Oh, my God, what will my poor mother say," repeating this twice, walking the floor part of the time. Jackson's admission to the Colonel that the bloody valise was Pearl Bryan's and that he took her clothing out of it and threw it into the river was accepted in evidence. Jacksons accusation of Walling as the murderer of Pearl Bryan was also accepted. The Colonel said Jackson sent for him to have these talks with him, and was admonished by the Mayor that he need not talk unless he chose to do so. Attorney Crawford opened for the de-fense at 4:22 by asking for peremptory instructions to the jury which would be to acquit the prisoner. His motion was over-

Then Crawford moved that all that Judge Caldwell, Colonel Deitsch, Crim, McDermott and any and all others who testified as to what Jackson said be excluded from the

Judge Helm asked if he had overruled any-

"A great deal," said Crawford.

"Very little," said Nelson, "as we think." "I will overrule all of your motions except as to what I have already ruled out."

Then Crawford asked for a recess till Thursday morning. He said he had several depositions from persons he expected to be present, but he did not want to read them unles he was sure they would be absent, and he asked for an adjournment. "Well, the first thing is a statement to the jury," suggested Judge Helm,
"I desire to make no statement," said

This was a surprise. "Well, if there is no objection, we will adjourn," said the Judge. "Not the slightest," said Colonel Neison, speaking for the Commonwealth, "we desire to give the defense all the time it needs."

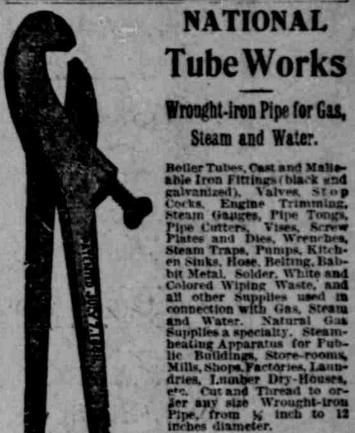
The court then ordered court adjourned, and it was sone.

REMEDIES

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ATLANTIC MONTHLY For May contains, among other papers, The Old Things, two chapters of a very

Letters of D. G. Rosetti, I., by George Birkbeck Hill. Some Memories of Hawthorne, IV., by Rose

good story, by Henry James.

Hawthorne Lathrop. Old Wine and New, a brilliant essay on the Writing of History, by Agnes Repplier. A Trip to Kyoto, another of Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's inimitable Japanese papers. Pilgrim Station, a striking short story by

Mary Hallock Foote. \$4 a year 35 cents a number. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

The jury filed out at 1.25 o'clock. Mrs. Jackson will to present when attorney Crawford pleads for her son. Dr. Edv. h

Post said that he is waiting until he can learn when the defense will finish its testimony before he sends for Mrs. Jackson

She will not be present during any of the evidence or during the speeches of the prose-"Mrs. Jackson will not come until I send for her," said Dr. Post, "and as soon as Col. Crawford finishes his speech I think she will

return again." DISASTER AT WOO SUNG. Over Two Hundred People.

Chinese, Drowned. SHANGHAI, April 30 .- A collision occurred at Woo Sung on Thursday morning, between the steamers New Chwang and On Wo. The latter sank and over two hundred persons, mostly Chinese, were drowned.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, April 29.—Arrived: South-wark, from Antwerp; Beigravia, from Med-iterranean ports; Majestic, from Liverpool, Sailed: St. Paul, for Southampton; West-ernland, for Antwerp; Britannic, for Liver-

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Arrived: Teu-tonic, from New York. Salled: Germanic, for New York; Waesland, for Philadelphia. BOULOGNE, April 29 .- Arrived: Amsterdam, from New York, for Rotterdam PHILADELPHIA, April 29. - Arrived: Pennsylvania, from Antwerp. QUEENSTOWN, April 29.-Arrived: Indi-

SOUTHAMPTON, April 29. - Arrived: Paris, from New York, GREENOCK, April 29.-Arrived: Prussian, from New York. ROTTERDAM, April 29 .- Sailed: Sprarndam, for New York. GREENOCK, April 29.—Sailed: Corean, for Philadelphia.

for New York. BALTIMORE, April 29.-Sailed: Willehad GENOA, April 29 .- Arrived: Werra, from BREMEN, April 29 .- Arrived: Halle, from

LONDON, April 29.—Sailed: Mississippi

The North German Gazette says that the statement that the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, will be absent from the remainder of the session of the Reichstag is unfounded. The same paper announces that a bill to reorganize the fourth battali infantry regiments has been submitted to the

Governor Bradley has respited "Mud Dauber" Smith, sentenced to be hung at Lexington yesterday, until June 2.



are not. There are many forms sickness which leave an outwas semblance nealth. This act a bubble that ursta at a touch. It is like an emp egg shell that the slightest pressure will crush. The

outside of the body may look all right lo after disease has begun its dreadful wor nside. If a man looks well and do feel well, he had better be governed by the feeling not by the looks. A great many ap parently strong and vigorous men collapsuddenly. They have what is known as ner vous prostration. They go along persis ently, day after day, working hard and think ing hard, apparently healthy, and some day they go home and go to bed and don't get up again. The trouble didn't all come at once. It came on gradually. A strong man g time without apparent injury, but isn't a safe thing to do. Whenever there is nervousness, or insomnia, or undue fatigue from ordinary work, when irritability takes the place of contentment, when a man "isn't sick but doesn't feel quite well"—then is the time he should begin to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. is the best tonic medicine and nerve for or invigorator in the world. It assists digestion, increases the appetite, promotes thorough assimilation of the food, purifies the blood and adds to it the life-giving principles that are needed to feed the starve nerves. It puts the whole body into perfect tune, and stimulates each organ to do the work for which it was intended. Thousands of people have been brought back to happiness and vigorous health. Thou-sands of people have been cured of most serious sickness by this wonderful medicine. Druggists sell it.

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